Southern Regional Research Laboratory
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To: Director and Laboratory Staff
From: Survey and Appraisal Section
Subject: SURVEY NOTES

F A R M S I T U A T I O N

1948 PEAK PEACETIME PRODUCTION YEAR

The year just ended has been, by any measure, the busiest in the country's peacetime history. More people have been at work, the industries have turned out more goods, and the farms have produced larger crops than ever before. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production has averaged about 192 (1935-39 = 100), an increase of 3 percent over 1947, the previous peacetime record year. Crop production, according to the Department of Agriculture, has been 9 percent above the previous peak in 1946. The output of animal products has been a little lower, reflecting the short feed crops of 1947, but the abundant feed supplies now on hand are already increasing poultry, dairy and meat production again. It follows from these facts that the general standard of living is also the highest in our history

Review of National City Bank of New York, January 1949, p. 1.

ECONOMIC SITUATION CONTINUES STRONG DESPITE SOFTENING DEMAND FOR NON-DURABLES

Wholesale prices of farm products have dropped 9 percent since mid-August. A seasonal strengthening is likely in the next month or two. Despite some softening in demand for nondurable goods, the economic situation continues to show underlying strength with industrial products near peak levels.

Demand and Price Situation, Jan. 12, 1949, p. 1.

C O T T O N L I N T

PRICES FOR RAW COTTON AND COTTON FABRICS DECLINE DURING 1948 BUT REMAIN ABOVE AVERAGE 1946 LEVELS

Although cotton prices were not much lower for the entire year of 1948 than for 1947, they dropped considerably with the large 1948 crop. On January 13, 1949 Middling 15/16" cotton was priced at 33.9 cents as compared with 36.8 cents in January 1948, and 38.9 cents in May, 1948, when cotton prices were at their highest 1948 level. The spread between cotton and rayon staple prices narrowed considerably during the year, but rayon still was lower in price on January 13, 1949. Prices of most fabrics and mill margins have declined steeply from the peaks attained in early 1948, as the cotton textile industry returned to a buyer's market.

Table 1.- Prices of raw cotton, rayon staple, and cotton fabrics, and cotton mill margins in cents.

Year	Cotton 1/	Rayon 2/	Cotton fabrics 3/: Price 4/	Mill margin 5/	Sheeting 6/	Osnaburg 6/	Print cloth 6/
Averages							
1940	11.1	22.3	22.5	12.3	5.5	8.5	5.0
1941	14.9	22.3	33.6	19.3	8.5	12.1	7.6
1942	20.5	22.3	40.4	21.1	10.3	14.7	8.9
1943	21.8	21.7	40.6	20.2	10.4	14.9	9.0
1944	22.4	21.7	41.3	20.4	10.6	14.5	9.2
1945	23.8	22.3	43.2	20.7	11.1	14.9	9.6
1946	31.9	22.6	57.6	26.7	14.8	18.9	12.3
1947	36.0	28.4	89.0	54.8	22.6	23.3	19.0
1948	35.2	32.4	81.0	48.4	18.3	22.6	18.1
1947, Dec.	37.1	30.4	100.3	64.7	22.0	24.0	21.7
1948, Nov.	33.0	32.9	66.4	35.3	16.5	21.3	15.0
1948, Dec.	33.7	32.9	65.8	34.0	16.5	21.3	15.0
1949, Jan. 13	33.9	32.9	-	-	16.5	21.3	15.0

1/ Cotton Middling 15/16", delivered at mill, lb.
2/ Rayon, viscose staple, price to mill of same amount of usable fiber as supplied by one pound of cotton (rayon price x.89).
3/ Cotton fabrics, average 17 constructions.
4/ Price of approximate quantity of cloth obtainable from a pound of cotton with adjustment for saleable waste (Cotton Branch, PMA).
5/ Difference between cloth prices and prices (10-market average) of cotton assumed to be used in each kind of cloth (Cotton Branch, PMA).
6/ Prices per yard as quoted in Daily Mill Stock Reporter for following: Sheeting, 37" 4.00; Osnaburg, 36" 2.35; and Printcloth, 38½" 5.35.

COTTON CONSUMPTION DOWN, STOCKS UP IN 1948

Consumption of cotton during the 1948 calendar year was 9,097,446 bales, or 459 thousand bales less than the 1947 consumption, but 1,075 thousand bales more than during 1940. The December 1948 consumption of 680,670 bales was 72,736 bales less than in December 1947. On December 31, 1948, cotton on hand had increased to an estimated 10.5 million bales, the most since December, 1945. Spindle activity lagged during the last month of 1948.

Table 2.- Cotton consumption and stocks, and spindle hours in cotton mills, 1940-48

Year	Consumption	On hand 1/	Average active spindle hours per month 2/	Average spindle activity per month 3/
	Bales	1,000 Bales	Billions	Percent
1940	8,052,238	16,888	8.2	96.2
1941	10,586,281	16,105	10.1	121.7
1942	11,433,444	16,123	11.1	134.8
1943	10,665,951	15,065	10.4	129.0
1944	9,691,364	15,700	9.6	120.3
1945	9,141,358	12,898	8.9	113.5
1946	9,826,786	8,212	9.1	117.6
1947	9,555,646	7,632	9.7	124.6
1948	9,097,446	10,461	9.6	124.1
1947, Dec.	753,406	7,632	9.5	121.3
1948, Oct.	695,887	8,794	8.9	120.0
1948, Nov.	685,166	10,089	8.7	111.9
1948, Dec.	680,670	10,461	8.5	104.1

1/ Stocks on hand as of December 31st.
2/ Average of 12 months of each year for yearly data.
3/ Spindle activity as percent of 80 hour capacity. Includes activity on fibers other than cotton. Average of percentages for 12 months for yearly data.

From Census reports.

DECLINE IN TEXTILE EXPORTS ACCOUNTS FOR ALL DECLINE IN COTTON CONSUMPTION IN 1948

According to the Cotton Textile Institute, exports of cotton cloth and yarn totaled the equivalent of only 630,000 bales in 1948 as compared with 1,193,000 bales in 1947, or a decline of 563,000 bales. Expected total cotton consumption in 1948 is 9,000,000 bales against 9,555,640 in 1947, a decline of 555,640 bales. Loss of exports therefore accounts for all the decline in cotton consumption this year. Exports of cloth are said to have declined from 1,470 million yards to 850 million yards; exports of cotton yarn from 92.0 million pounds to 27.5 million pounds.

Daily News Record, Dec. 21, 1948, p. 1.

WEST TEXAS COTTON MORE DESIRABLE NOW

"The advantage of greater cleanability for short staple cotton, together with improvements which have been made in its fiber properties and spinning performance in the West Texas area, are placing these cottons in a much more favorable light than has formerly been the case."

George W. Pfeiffenberger, Textile Industries, Dec. 1948, p.93.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS INCREASING ACREAGE PLANTED TO ACALA 4-42

Regular Acala cotton in California sold for $160.00 a bale in 1948, while the new Acala 4-42 sold for $166.50. "California cotton men are completely sold

on Acala 4-42 and are showing it by planting all available acreage." The 110,000 first year yield in 1948 will produce adequate seed for the 1949 planting.

Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 31, 1948, p. 6.

OVER 4.0 MILLION BALES IN GOVERNMENT LOAN

According to the Commodity Credit Corporation, well over 4,000,000 bales of cotton had been placed in the government loan through December 20th. Because of present price of cotton, however, sizable withdrawals are being made.

13-1/2 BALES OF COTTON PRODUCED ON 5 ACRES

J. W. Trummell of Bleckley County, Georgia, won a prize of $500 growing 13-1/2 bales on 5 acres, compared with an average of slightly over half a bale for the acre for the State. He didn't chop the cotton, growing 32,000 stalks per acre, or twice the number farmers would consider a good stand. Fertilizer was applied as a side dressing. Coker's 100 wilt-resistant seed was used.

Southern Textile News, Jan. 1, 1949, p. 9.

C. M. Adams of Smith County, Texas, appears to have been "the champion cotton grower of all time." In 1925 he made 16 bales of cotton on 3 acres of unirrigated land.

Cotton Trade Journal, Jan. 7, 1949, p. 2.

COTTON MECHANIZATION TO MEAN FEWER, BETTER EQUIPPED GINS

Before two more years, half the U. S. cotton crop will be harvested mechanically, according to Horace Hayden, executive vice president of the National Cotton Ginners Association. "It means that the crop will be ginned in 90 to 100 days instead of twice that amount of time formerly required. This, in turn, means that radically improved machinery must be installed at great expense to the ginners." There will be probably fewer gins in the future because the re-equipped gins will need larger volumes to meet costs.

Cotton Trade Journal, Jan. 7, 1949, p. 1.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND EQUIPMENT

BENNETT CITES SOUTH'S ADVANTAGES FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

In the leading editorial in the American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Dec. 16, 1948, the South is said to have following advantages for the textile industry: lower cost to heat homes, lower cost to clothe children, lower cost due to longer growing season and greater ratio of farmers, native help, less competition for college graduates and other help from other industries, smaller cities, favorable political support for the industry.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROWING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The number of cotton system spindles in South Carolina has climbed from 5,325,273 in 1944-45 to 5,655,000 in October 1948. Since Jan. 1, 1945, 139 new textile plants, costing $163,235,000, and 173 expansions to existing plants, at a cost of $77,738,000, have been built or announced. Within 200 miles of Clinton, S. C. are 57 percent of the nation's cotton looms and 63.1 percent of the nation's spinning activity.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Dec. 16, 1948, p. 35.

BOOM IN TEXTILE MACHINERY STILL UNCHECKED

The textile machinery industry is booming today despite widespread curtailment of operations in its own domestic market, the textile industry. Payroll statistics indicate that activity is up more than 50 percent compared with a year ago and more than 100 percent compared with prewar. Active operations are foreseen for as far ahead as 1950. Approximately 50 percent is scheduled for shipments abroad--mainly to Czechoslovakia, Poland, India, Burma, and Pakistan. Domestic demand is reported as coming chiefly from the South.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 21, 1948, p. 1.

SACO-LOWELL HAS NEW DRAFTING UNIT, WORKS ON CLEANING COTTON

According to Eugene C. Gwaltney, vice president, Saco Lowell Shops has in experimental mill use a drafting unit capable of handling the drawing or spinning of any fiber from 1 to 12 inches. Another development in the experimental stage is use of supersonic sound waves to vibrate vegetable waste out of cotton. Mr. Gwaltney also hinted at a radically new approach to the cleaning and picking of cotton. Quoting a survey, he said labor costs on cotton yarn were 15 times the investment cost, which is way out of line with most of American industry. Industry must modernize, he said.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Dec. 16, 1948, p.35.

C O T T O N P R O D U C T S

PRODUCTION OF COTTON TEXTILES AND PROFITS EXPECTED TO DECLINE IN 1949

Production of cotton textiles in 1949 will fall short of the totals reached in 1948, and profits will be much smaller, according to C. T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute. The readjustment in cotton prices has now reached an extreme and there should be some recovery in some items. An improvement in sales volume is expected during the first quarter.

Daily News Record, Jan. 3, 1949, p. 1.

UNITED STATES PRODUCED OVER 30 PERCENT OF WORLD'S TEXTILE FIBERS DURING 1947

The total world production of cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, hard fibers, rayon and nylon was about 26.2 billion pounds in 1938, 18.7 billion pounds in 1946, and 22.8 billion pounds during 1947. The United States produced 24.6 percent, 28.5 percent, and 30.6 percent respectively of the World's production of textile fibers during 1938, 1946, and 1947. In 1947, the United States produced 48 percent of the world's cotton crop; 49 percent of the world's rayon output; 6 percent of the world's wool clip; 56 percent of the world's mohair clip; and less than 1 percent of the world's hemp and flax. See table 3 for more detailed data.

Table 3.- Production of textile fibers in the United States and the World during 1938-39, 1946-47, and 1947-48 1/

Fiber	United States 2/			World 3/			United States production as a percentage of world production		
	1938-39	1946-47	1947-48 7/	1938-39	1946-47	1947-48 7/	1938-39	1946-47	1947-48 7/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cotton	5,972.2	4,321.3	5,847.5	14,318.9	10,302.1	12,191.4	41.7	41.9	48.0
Wool, clean	189.5	154.2	136.2	2,394.2	2,275.1	2,235.5	7.9	6.8	6.1
Raw silk	0	0	0	110.2	24.3	26.5	0	0	0
Flax	0.5	2.9	1.8	1,779.1	771.6	859.8	6/	0.4	0.2
Hemp	1.2	4.5	4.7	912.7	496.0	661.4	0.1	0.9	0.7
Jute	0	0	0	3,670.7	2,314.8	3,772.2	0	0	0
Hard fibers 4/	0	0	0	1,122.1	804.7	989.9	0	0	0
Rayon	287.5	853.9	975.1	1,924.1	1,673.5	1,990.7	14.9	51.0	49.0
Nylon 5/	-	-	-	-	30.9	39.7	-	-	-
Total	6,450.9	5,336.8	6,965.3	26,232.0	18,693.0	22,767.1	24.6	28.5	30.6

1/ Data for cotton, wool, and jute refer to production seasons. Those for silk, flax, hemp, hard fibers, rayon, and nylon refer to calendar years 1938, 1946, and 1947.

2/ Data for cotton, flax, hemp, and wool from Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Data for rayon from Rayon Organon. Production of mohair and ramie not included. U. S. mohair production on a grease basis was 16.8 million pounds in 1938, 19.3 million pounds in 1946, and 18.5 million pounds in 1947 (56 percent of world production). Ramie fiber production in the United States in 1947 probably did not exceed 1 million pounds, while world ramie production is estimated to total about 200 million pounds, the bulk of which is used indigenously in China.

3/ From annual review of world fibers of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

4/ Abaca', sisal, and henequen.

5/ Approximate estimate for world. U. S. totals not available. Total production of nylon, Saran, glass fiber, Vinyon, and casein fiber was 53.3 million pounds in 1946 and 49.7 million pounds in 1947 in U.S.

6/ Less than .05 percent.

7/ Preliminary.

PRICES AND NET COST OF USING NEW COTTON FLOUR BAGS DECLINE DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS

The price of new 100-pound cotton flour bags reached a peak of $321.70 per thousand in January 1948, but since then has declined considerably and was down to $237.00 in January 1949. In comparison, the average price for 1945 was $168.67; for 1940, $87.38. In January 1949, new cotton bags were $2.75 per thousand higher than new burlap bags and $122.95 per thousand higher than paper bags. From 1941 to 1945, the net cost (initial price less seond-hand value) of using cotton bags was less than for paper bags, but since then paper has been cheaper. During the last several months, however, the spread between the two has narrowed considerably.

Table 4.- Mid month prices of 100-lb. flour bags

(Dollars per thousand)

Year	Prices, new, St. Louis 1/			Prices, second-hand, N.Y. 2/			Net cost, first user 3/		
	Cotton	Burlap	Paper	Cotton	Burlap	Paper	Cotton	Burlap	Paper
1940....	87.38	94.81	66.52	33.33	40.72	-	54.05	54.09	66.52
1941....	130.72	144.89	79.59	60.00	62.91	-	70.72	81.98	79.59
1942....	154.48	157.58	87.40	105.00	124.17	-	49.48	33.41	87.40
1943....	157.67	152.31	87.40	110.00	130.00	-	47.67	22.31	87.40
1944....	161.25	150.00	87.40	110.00	130.00	-	51.25	20.00	87.40
1945....	168.67	149.85	87.40	110.00	130.00	-	58.67	19.85	87.40
1946....	205.93	155.12	88.42	116.67	130.00	-	89.26	25.12	88.42
1947....	300.70	256.98	99.69	155.42	126.67	26.11	145.28	130.31	73.58
1948....	263.36	232.28	110.45	120.83	108.75	12.08	142.53	123.53	98.37
1948, Jan.	321.70	278.80	108.65	165.00	130.00	20.00	156.70	148.80	88.65
1948, Dec.	237.00	246.70	114.05	115.00	115.00	10.00	122.00	131.70	104.05
1949, Jan.	237.00	234.25	114.05	110.00	115.00	10.00	127.00	119.25	104.05

1/ Cotton, 37" 4.00 sheeting cut 43"; burlap 36" 10 oz. cut 43"; paper, 18 x 4½ x 36-3/4"; all l.c.l. shipments. From a large bag manufacturer.
2/ For bakery run bags as given in Daily Mill Stock Reporter.
3/ New prices less second-hand prices.

BAGS: BAG TRADE SEES FURTHER INCREASES IN COTTON'S DEMAND

Bag trade gray cloth consumption by October 1948, had recovered better than 20 percent of the losses suffered during the past five years, reported the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, and signs point to a continued recovery in months ahead. The cotton bag industry now fears that not enough yardage of 37-inch 48 x 48, 4.00 yard sheeting will be produced to meet the needs. While total production of cotton broad woven goods declined 11 percent in the third quarter of 1948, the cotton bag cloth went up 12 percent in the same period. Chiefly responsible for the increase is the coordinated campaign being waged by the cotton textile industry and the bag trade to "sell bag users on the advantage of cotton bags over paper." Percentage gains have been made in the important flour bag market, and the bag industry is looking forward toward regaining part of the lost sugar and salt bag fields.

Daily News Record, Jan. 3, 1948, p. 18.

TIRES: SLIGHT INCREASE EXPECTED IN TIRE SALES IN 1949

The tire industry sold 84 million tire units in 1948, and "barring unforeseen events," should sell 86 million in 1949, according to John L. Collyer, president of B. F. Goodrich Co.

Cotton Trade Journal, Dec. 31, 1948, p. 1.

(Prewar peak year was 1940 with 61 million. The average tire weight has increased more than 20 percent in the last ten years.)

COTTON FABRIC PRICES DECLINE, RAYON FABRIC PRICES INCREASE DURING THE LATTER PART OF 1948.

Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabrics remained unchanged during the last month. The price of 12/4/2 cotton fabric used in passenger car tires declined to 72¢ per pound from 76¢ per pound on Oct. 1, 1948, while all rayon tire fabrics for both passenger and truck tires increased 2¢ to 2.5¢ per pound after Aug. 1, 1948.

Table 5.- Prices of cotton and rayon tire fabrics for the specified dates, 1948 and 1949

Date	Passenger car tires				Truck tires					
	Per pound		Per yard 1/		Per pound			Per yard 2/		
	Cotton 12/4/2	Rayon 1650/2	Cotton 12/4/2	Rayon 1650/2	Cotton 12/4/2	Rayon 1100/2	Rayon 2200/2	Cotton 12/4/2	Rayon 1100/2	Rayon 2200/2
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1948										
Mar. 1	76	64	65	43	76	67	63	65	36	51
Apr. 1	76	64	65	43	81	67	63	70	36	51
May 1	76	64	65	43	81	67	63	70	36	51
June 1	76	64	65	43	3/	67	63	3/	36	51
July 1	76	64	65	43	3/	67	63	3/	36	51
Aug. 1	76	64	65	43	3/	67	63	3/	36	51
Sept. 1	76	66.5	65	45	3/	69	65	3/	37	53
Oct. 1	72	66.5	62	45	3/	69	65	3/	37	53
Nov. 1	72	66.5	62	45	3/	69	65	3/	37	53
Dec. 1	72	66.5	62	45	3/	69	65	3/	37	53
1949										
Jan. 1	72	66.5	62	45	3/	69	65	3/	37	53

1/ Converted to price per square yard on basis of .86 pound for cotton fabric 12/4/2; and .67 pound for rayon fabric 1650/2.

2/ Converted to price per square yard on basis of .86 pounds for cotton fabric 12/4/2; .54 pound for rayon fabric 1110/2; and .81 pound for rayon fabric 2200/2.

3/ No quotations received.

Based on reports from independent rubber companies for fabric constructions most heavily used.

COTTON TIRE FABRIC PRODUCTION DECLINING, RAYON TIRE FABRIC PRODUCTION INCREASING DURING JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1948

The calendar year 1948 was characterized by a steady decline in the production of cotton tire fabric for each quarter, while rayon tire fabric production increased for each quarter. For the first nine months of 1948, the cotton tire fabric production comprised 57 percent of the total tire fabric production, as compared to 61 percent for the same period in 1947.

Table 6.- Production of tire fabric in the United States

Year	Quantities			Percentages		
	Cotton	Rayon and nylon	Total	Cotton	Rayon and nylon	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
1939	260	9 1/	269	97	3	100
1942	223	28	251	89	11	100
1943	239	46	285	84	16	100
1944	265	102	367	72	28	100
1945	277	182	459	60	40	100
1946	311	212	523	59	41	100
1947	345	230	575	60	40	100
1948, 1st qtr.	88	61	149	59	41	100
1948, 2nd qtr.	79	60	139	57	43	100
1948, 3rd qtr.	76	64	140	54	46	100

1/ Shipments of rayon yarn to tire manufacturers. From Rayon Organon.
Compiled from Census of Manufactures, War Production Board reports, and Facts for Industry, Bureau of the Census.

RUGS: NON-SKID COTTON RUG DEVELOPED

Aldon Rug Mills has developed a non-skid cotton throw rug, which is said not to lose this feature under repeated washings. The rug is sold at no increase in cost. Throw rugs were said to have been "No. 1 cause of accidents in the home," by the National Safety Council.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 31, 1949, p. 6A.

RUGS: ADVANTAGES OF COTTON RUGS CITED

According to David H. Berman, David H. Berman Co., Chicago, "The customer knows that cotton rugs are practical, give long wear and offer both texture and color that cannot be duplicated in other fibers. For the bedroom, cotton rugs give a service little dreamed of before the war. The washability, color range, and sizes, from scatter to wall-to-wall, make adaptation for the home, etc. a new theme."

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 3, 1948, p. 14A.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY NEEDS IMPROVED TEXTILES

The electrical industry wants new yarns, roving, and fabrics to use as insulation for its vast output of wires, cables and motors. Cotton is still king in the insulation field, said F. S. Mapes, of the works laboratory, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., but its position is threatened by varnishes which can also serve as insulation because of their "high insulating" strength. He added that General Electric engineers were hesitant about using new fabrics until the development had been well tested for economy and serviceability. The textile trade, could make the following contributions to the electrical industry: (1) Output of fabrics with higher heat resistance; (2) production of print cloth that need not be calendered with starch because starch resists varnish which is used in insulation; (3) development of a bias cloth with consistent elongation; (4) print cloth without seams, and in considerable longer lengths than are used now, because seams mean weak spots in the fabric.

Daily News Record, Jan. 10, 1949, p. 23.

NEW TEXTILE FINISH REVEALED FOR COTTONS

A textile finish which requires no curing, yet which will last through a number of launderings or dry cleanings, is well on the way to revolutionizing the treatment of cotton and rayon, according to the manufacturers, American Polymer Corp. of Peabody, Mass. Under the name of Polyco 337, this new stiffener bids fair to replace starch in the finishing of textiles. Currently sold only to manufacturers of textile finishes, the product comes as a water-thin material containing 35 percent resin solids. It requires no high temperature curing because the evaporation of the water content fully sets the polymerized resin. No solvents are used in its manufacture. It absorbs no chlorine on bleaching. Its non-inflammable and non-toxic qualities recommend it for use under about any condition.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 27, 1948, p. 13.

C O M P E T I T I V E P R O D U C T S

BURLAP: LIMITED SUPPLIES EXPECTED TO KEEP BURLAP PRICES UP

Consumers of burlap can expect relatively stable prices during the first half of 1949. No relief in raw jute costs may be expected until the crop in Pakistan exceeds 10,000,000 bales. The current crop has been officially estimated at slightly less than 8,000,000 bales and it will not be until next July that any concrete estimate of the new crop can be ascertained. Prewar U. S. imports of burlap averaged 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 pounds annually. In the long-term period, U. S. consumption (assuming high national income to continue) is likely to be higher, and may require imports averaging 600,000,000 pounds per year or more. Consumption of burlap in the U. S. during 1947 was high at 880,000,000 yards during a period when pipe lines were being filled. It is expected this figure will drop to around 800,000,000 yards for 1948 and will eventually level off at below this figure.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 31, 1948, p. 1.

METHOD OF REPAIRING JUTE BAGS FOUND PRACTICAL AND ECONOMICAL

South Africa is experiencing a severe shortage of grain bags, and the problem of keeping existing bags in a fit state of repair has been exceedingly difficult. A substance developed in France and marketed under the trade name "Textesive" is now being used for patching the bags. A patch is cut of the same material as the bag, allowing approximately 1-1/2 inches overlap all around. Textesive is then spread around the edge of the patch, smoothed, and the patch applied squarely over the hole or tear and pressed down lightly. A special type powder is sprinkled over the edges of the patch, which are then tapped down gently with a wooden mallet. The bag is then ready for use. Extensive tests have already been carried out by South Africa concerns and it has been found that the patches are themselves actually stronger than the material of which the bag is made. The patches are not affected in any degree by water.

Jute and Canvas Review, Sept. 1948, p. 8.

SOUTH AFRICA FINDS NEW FIBER FOR MAKING BAGS

Some authorities regard stockroos—or hollyhock—as more suitable than jute for making bags. A new government factory at Benoni, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, has already produced a large number of fiber bags from this plant, but they will not be marketed until the factory is completed in about two months. The Benoni and Nelspruit bag factories are expected to supply most, if not all, of South Africa's urgent need for bags, thereby saving an annual £5,000,000 which used to be paid to India for bags.

Jute and Canvas Review, Sept. 1948, p. 9.

FIBERGLAS: NEW CURTAIN TO BE PLACED ON MARKET

"Coronized marquisette fiberglas" curtains, first fiberglas curtains designed for home use, are being placed on the market. They are said to be fireproof, wrinkleproof, shrinkproof and mildewproof, and are hung while still damp.

Daily News Record, Jan. 5, 1949.

FLAX: FULL LINE OF LINEN RUGS AND CARPETS MANUFACTURED BY CALIFORNIA COMPANY

California Cotton Mills Co. (Oakland, California), oldest cotton mill in the West, has a subsidiary, Oregon Flax Textiles, which manufactures a full line of all linen rugs and carpetings from Oregon flax. Major selling appeal is "California" styling, but rugs are said to be low cost and very durable.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 31, 1949, p. 10A.

MOHAIR: PLAN TO END MISUSE OF THE TERM "MOHAIR"

According to Nathaniel Duval, sales manager of the Massachusetts Mohair Plush Co., a movement by the mohair industry has been launched to end the misuse of the term mohair in the upholstery fabrics and other products containing little or no mohair. Under the terms of a resolution passed by the National Wool Growers' Association, where the word mohair is used on any product without a statement of the percentage of mohair present, the product must contain a minimum of 50 percent mohair. Where the product contains less than 50 percent mohair, an exact statement of the percentage present would be required.

Daily News Record, Jan. 6, 1949, p. 5.

NYLON: TENTS AND FISH NETS DEVELOPED

"A new 2-man pup tent that will keep out water, wind, bugs, and snakes" is now being made from vinylite-coated nylon fabric. It weighs 9-1/2 pounds, fits easily over an aluminum frame.

Dupont Agricultural News Letter, Jan-Feb., 1949, p. 8.

Use of light-weight nylon fishing nets, made by Brownell & Co., Moodus, Conn., on the West Coast is announced. "The nets we formerly used took 122 pounds of netting and 139 pounds of tar. The new nylon nets come dyed a fadeproof black, and the complete net weighs only 33 pounds. The fishermen here are very much enthused over nylon nets—in the way they handle, because they are soft on the hands, and in the fact they will not rot or mildew, thus requiring no special care or preservatives. The salmon seiners believe that nylon is readily adaptable to replace their present gear, with about one-eighth the weight in webbing alone. The cost of these nets has been very close to the cost of previous nets.

Dupont Agricultural News Letter, Jan.-Feb. 1949, p. 10.

NYLON SHIRT INTRODUCED

Sutton Shirt Co. is introducing an all-nylon shirt with long sleeves and convertible collar to retail at $8.95.

Daily News Record, Dec. 31, 1948, p.9.

NYLON: PATENT ON DYEING NYLON WITH DIRECT COTTON DYES ISSUED

A process for dyeing nylon fibers with direct cotton dyestuffs was issued by the Patent Office to James Hutchison MacGregor, Bocking, Braintree, England, assignor to Courtaulds, Ltd., London. The Patent Office description points out that direct cotton dyestuffs have little affinity for nylon. The process, provides for an enhanced rate of absorption by the nylon fiber of the cotton dyestuffs by incorporating in them a water-insoluble condensation product derived from formaldehyde and other chemicals. The fibers are then dyed with the cotton dyestuffs from an acid dyebath. The patent No. 2,458,397, covers five claims.

Daily News Record, Jan. 6, 1949, p. 21.

NYLON: GREAT BRITAIN HAS LARGEST PLANT IN EUROPE

British nylon spinners, in an advertisement in "Fibres," Nov. 1948, state that their new nylon plant at Pontypool is the "largest factory under one roof in Europe." It is said to have 1,000,000 square feet of floor space and to produce 10,000,000 pounds of nylon yarn annually. (Nylon fits well into England's economy because it is made from coal.)

PAPER: $2 MILLION PAPER BAG PLANT IS PLANNED

An expansion program to include the construction of a $2,000,000 bag plant will be undertaken at Bogalusa, La., by the Gaylord Container Corp. This is in addition to a $9,000,000 program which the company started last year. The new plant will enable the company to increase its bag production by 16 percent and box production by 39 percent.

Southern Textile News, Jan. 8, 1949, p. 10

RAMIE: RFC BUYS FLORIDA RAMIE PRODUCTS CO. PROPERTY, BUILDING

Buildings and real estate of Florida Ramie Products Co. were purchased for $100,000 by Reconstruction Finance Corp., which forced the auction sale to satisfy a $606,079 U.S. District Court, Miami, mortgage judgment in favor of RFC.

Daily News Record, Dec. 20, 1948, p.2.

RAYON INDUSTRY EXPECTS 8% BOOST IN CAPACITY BY MARCH 1950

The rayon industry's capacity for producing rayon yarn and staple is expected to reach an annual rate of 1,254 million pounds by March 1950. This compares with an operating capacity rate last November of 1,162 million pounds. Capacity of the new Beaunit Mills plant under construction at Coosa Pines, Alabama, the American Viscose plant at Radford, Virginia, and the Industrial Rayon Corp. plant at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, were not included as they are not expected to be in operation before October 1950. Production of rayon broad woven goods totaled 2,150 million yards in 1948, 12 percent over 1947 and 60 percent over 1939.

Wall Street Journal, Jan. 11, 1949,p.13.

SARAN CLOTH SHOWS PROMISE FOR TOBACCO-RAISING TENTS

A Velon plastic screening cloth was tried on approximately seven acres of tobacco in the Connecticut Valley, where thousands of acres of cigar wrappers are raised each year under "tents". The plastic cloth was said to provide a greater diffusion of light, permit a higher degree of moisture retention, and afford greater protection against frost than tents used in the past. The plastic material, after its trial, was said to be in condition for re-use probably several times. Its first cost is higher than cloths now used,but the fact that it can be used for several seasons will make it economical.

Science News Letter, Oct. 2, 1948, p.213.

SILK: JAPANESE RAW SILK PRICES ADVANCED NOMINALLY FOR 1949

U. S. silk stocks will sell at 1948 prices until March 31; thereafter, silk will sell at the new 1949 prices, which run from $2.50 to $3.50 per pound. The new prices are 10¢ to 15¢ higher than the 1948 price. Recently the prices of Japanese silk fabrics were raised 5¢ to 15¢ per yard over minimum levels on these goods in 1948.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 27, 1948, p. 12.

VINYON: STAPLE BLENDED WITH WOOL IN CARPETS

American Viscose's HH Vinyon staple is now being used in broad loom carpet to get a special aesthetic effect. It currently sells for $1 a pound, but increased production will probably bring a reduction.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 30, 1948, p. 12.

Because of a higher percentage of Vinyl acetate than in the earlier Vinyon CF, Vinyon HH has a lower heat resistance but has good bonding qualities and is twisted with wool in the yarn, shrinking the wool and giving it a permanent embossed effect. The exact process used by Firth has not been revealed.

Daily News Record, Jan. 5, 1949, p. 33.

WOOL: CARPET OUTPUT UP IN 1948: 26 PERCENT HIGHER THAN 1947

The carpet industry set a production record of 90 million square yards of wool carpets and rugs in 1948, an increase of over 19 million square yards or 26 percent over 1947, according to Merrill A. Watson, president of Carpet Institute. Consumers purchased 83 million square yards. Due to world-wide increased consumption, the price of carpet wools made extreme advances in 1948.

Wall Street Journal, Dec. 31, 1948, p. 5.

WOOL: CHEMICAL-BONDED RUG PRODUCED

The first successful production of a chemically-bonded broadloom rug, with wool fibers embedded in rubber, was announced by Pioneer Carpet Mills Corp., Patterson, N.J. Laboratory tests indicate 57 percent improvement in abrasion resistance. It was stated that consumers will get one-fourth to one-third higher pile for their money.

Journal of Commerce, Jan. 6, 1949, p. 17.

WOOL: WOOL TROPICAL MARKET SAID TO BE LOST

Recently, F. Eugene Ackerman, executive director of the American Wool Council, stated that unless wool textile manufacturers immediately combat the energetic promotion of rayon in men's tropical-weight suits, they are in grave danger of losing one of their most important markets by default. It also was stated that for a comparatively small expenditure now, the wool textile industry can protect itself against the inroads of substitutes, but that, once these substitutes are allowed to gain hold, it is doubtful whether money, effort or ingenuity can dislodge them. This statement was disputed in an article in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Dec. 23, 1948), which said that the wool tropical market is already lost and that the promotion of 100 percent wool fabrics will only result in possibly increasing generally the sale of all fabrics on the basis of style and this will include synthetic as well as wool materials. The following reasons were given: (1) The long-established wool industry cannot afford to spend as much money as the synthetic industry. (2) Wool fabric, in certain characteristics, is as good or better than the synthetic material, but the synthetic material also may have certain characteristics which are superior to those obtainable in the wool fabric. (3) The evenness in the yarns as spun and in the cloths as woven is distinctly superior in the synthetic fabric to the average wool fabric. (4) In the question of relative value, the consumer rather than the wool grower or the wool manufacturer is the ultimate arbiter of this question. "There are not so many" manufacturers, distributors and consumers who feel that the synthetic product is inferior. (5) Other factors enhancing the use of synthetics are: relative

strength of fibers, good value, attractiveness of styles offered, comfort given consumers during warm weather, and manufacture by woolen industry of inferior wool fabrics at prices which are out of reason.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Dec. 23, 1948, p. 13.

TEXTILE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL TO GIVE B.S. DEGREES

New Bedford Textile School has received the right to present B.S. degrees for the first time in its 51-year history. The decision by the Massachusetts Board of Collegiate Authority places the school on a college level. It now has 246 students and has spent $450,000 on equipment in the last 10 years.

Daily News Record, Dec. 23, 1948, p. 12.

AUSTRALIA ESTABLISHES NEW TEXTILE TRAINING SCHOOL

Textile machinery worth more than £80,000 has been bought in England for Gordon Institute of Technology, Geelong, Australia's first center for higher textile training. A 3-year diploma course in textile chemistry and textile industry will be given, and it aims to "raise the level of textile research to that of Leeds University."

Wool Digest, Dec. 23, 1948, p. 2.

COTTONSEED AND PEANUTS

VEGETABLE OIL AND MEAL PRICES MUCH BELOW YEAR AGO

Prices of domestic vegetable oils declined during the last month and are very substantially lower than a year ago. Meal prices, except linseed meal, dropped considerably during the last month, the decline being $8.12 per ton for cottonseed meal; $4.62 per ton for peanut meal; $4.18 per ton for soybean meal; and $11.62 per ton for coconut meal. Current meal prices are much lower than one year ago. (Table 7).

'49 FLAX GOAL SET

The United States flax goal for 1949 is to harvest 3,025,000 acres, or 36 percent below the 4,710,000 acres planted in 1948, but some 30 percent above the prewar 1937-38 acreage. The 1948 record crop of approximately 50,000,000 bushels exceeded the annual requirements for domestic use by about 14,000,000 bushels.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 23, 1948, p. 13.

VEGETABLE OIL AND LARD OUTPUT INCREASES OVER 1948

Total output of cottonseed, soybean, corn, and peanut oils in the 12 months beginning October 1948 is likely to be about 400 million pounds larger than the production of 3.2 billion pounds a year earlier. In 1947-48 , stocks were drawn upon for 150 million pounds, bringing them down to 243 million pounds on October 1, 1948, smallest since 1926. Lard and grease production will rise because of an 8 percent rise in the 1948 fall pig crop and an estimated rise of 10 percent in the 1949 spring pig crop compared with a year earlier.

Demand & Price Situation, Jan. 12, 1949, p. 12.

Because of large production, prices of fats and oils have been declining. Fats and oils were the biggest risers in the postwar inflation, averaging 240 percent

Table 7.- Prices of vegetable oils and meals, United States 1939-48

Year	OILS 1/, per pound							MEALS 5/, per pound				
	Cotton-seed oil	Peanut oil	Soybean oil	Corn oil	Coconut oil 2/	Linseed oil 3/	Tung oil 4/	Cotton-seed meal 6/	Peanut meal 7/	Soybean meal 8/	Coconut meal 9/	Linseed meal 10/
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1939	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.9	6.1	9.3	20.9	23.98	24.63	27.70	25.94	35.73
1940	5.3	5.7	4.9	5.7	5.6	9.7	26.3	28.01	26.85	28.07	20.92	28.25
1941	9.5	9.7	8.5	10.0	8.4	10.3	32.2	30.82	28.55	33.29	33.76	32.13
1942	12.7	13.0	11.8	12.7	11.0	12.9	39.5	36.53	40.83	42.60	50.78	38.15
1943	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.2	39.0	42.77	44.25	45.08	51.93	46.25
1944	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.1	39.0	48.50	53.00	51.93	50.59	45.50
1945	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.8	11.0	15.4	39.0	48.60	53.03	52.00	49.81	45.50
1946	16.1	15.9	14.6	15.6	12.9	19.9	39.1	68.43	68.00	70.31	60.94	65.57
1947	25.9	26.3	23.3	25.7	20.7	34.3	30.6	78.20	76.33	83.76	71.77	82.90
1948 11/	25.1	26.1	22.3	25.7	25.5	29.7	24.6	77.86	77.01	86.47	87.00	76.79
1948, Jan.	28.0	28.7	26.6	30.5	27.0	33.8	27.7	97.60	94.95	110.25	84.75	113.75
1948, Dec. 11/	17.1	18.2	17.5	18.1	20.5	29.1	24.0	72.12	67.62	77.68	79.62	77.62
1949, Jan. 12/	14.5	16.5	13.8	16.5	14.0	28.8	22.8	64.00	63.00	73.50	68.00	80.00

1/ Crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills except noted. From Oil Paint and Drug Reporter (daily quotations), and from Fats and Oils Situation, BAE (monthly quotations).
2/ Crude, tanks, Pacific coast.
3/ Raw, drums, carlots, N.Y.
4/ Drums, carlots, N.Y.
5/ Bagged carlots, as given in Feedstuffs (daily quotations), and Feed Situation BAE (monthly quotations).
6/ 41 percent protein, Memphis.
7/ 45 percent protein, S.E. Mills.
8/ 41 percent protein, Chicago.
9/ 19 percent protein, Los Angeles.
10/ 32 percent protein, Minneapolis, prior to May 1947; 34 percent protein after that date.
11/ Preliminary.
12/ Quotations as of January 17 on oils and January 15 on meals.

above 1939 quotations in 1948. Because of increasing production, prices are sliding steadily downward. This means cheaper soap; shortening, and salad oils, and less costly lard for big commercial bakers.

Wall Street Journal, Jan. 11, 1949, p. 1.

PROTEIN: DRACKETT PRODUCED 50 PERCENT MORE SOYBEAN PROTEIN THAN PREVIOUS YEAR

According to the Drackett Co.'s annual report, their production of soybean "Ortho Protein" increased by more than 50 percent over the previous year. "This improvement enabled the plant to keep abreast of sales increases..... Significant quality gains were made.....Ortho Protein was sold during the year for use as a coating agent for book and label papers, cardboard and wallpaper, as an adhesive in the manufacture of shotgun shells, box board and similar products, also in shoe polishes, fire fighting foam and other miscellaneous uses. The product has been approved by manufacturers in additional new fields ....."

Drackett Co. Annual Report, 1948, p. 16.

PROTEIN: IMPROVED SOYBEAN FIBER PRODUCED BY DRACKETT CO.

An improved fiber from soybean protein has been developed in the pilot plant and laboratory during the past year, according to Roger Drackett, in Drackett Co.'s annual report. "We cannot say when Azlon textile fiber will be ready," he declared. There are still many problems unsolved that relate to measurement and control of variables of which there are many in a chemical process of this kind. "While the company has made a considerable investment in this project, it is our judgment that we must proceed cautiously rather than risk a false start, which would jeopardize the product's future."

Daily News Record, Dec. 23, 1948, p.10.

UREA SEEN TO HAVE GREAT POTENTIALITIES AS SOURCE OF PROTEIN FEED

More than 2 million tons of urea-containing feeds already have been fed to livestock in place of ordinary plant protein feeds such as cottonseed meal. Ammonia salts or urea can be fed to cows in amounts equivalent to one-third of their normal protein ration. Since this substitute protein feed can be made from the constituents of air and water, the potentialities are enormous.

Carl S. Miner, before Society of Chemical Industry. Reported in Journal of Commerce, Jan. 10, 1949, p. 17.

R I C E

NEW RECORD RICE OUTPUT SEEN IN U.S. THIS YEAR

The United States rice crop in 1948 exceeded that of any previous year, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Total rice production was estimated at 81,000,000 bushels, nearly 4 percent above the revised estimate of 78,250,000 bushels in 1947 and almost double the yearly average for the ten years 1926 to 1935. The large output is due mainly to the record acreage, since the yield per acre is slightly below average.

Daily Mill Stock Reporter, Dec. 29, 1948, p. 4.

LINTERS AND CELLULOSE

PRICES FOR PURIFIED LINTERS AND WOOD PULP ARE UNCHANGED

Prices for purified linters and wood pulp remained unchanged during December, with purified linters continuing to be priced lower than acetate and cupra grade wood pulp. The average annual price of linters pulp for 1948 was slightly more than 5 cents per pound less than in 1947. Prices of dissolving wood pulp have increased more than a cent a pound since 1947.

Table 8.- Average annual price of purified linters and dissolving wood pulp, 1939-48

(Cents per pound)

Year	Purified linters 1/	Wood pulp 2/		
		Standard viscose grade	High-tenacity viscose grade	Acetate & cupra grade
1939	5.6	3.77	-	-
1940	6.6	4.06	5.00	5.00
1941	7.6	4.25	5.00	5.00
1942	8.2	4.25	5.00	5.00
1943	9.2	4.25	5.00	5.25
1944	8.8	4.63	5.00	5.50
1945	8.68	4.75	5.00	5.50
1946	9.50	5.60	5.85	6.15
1947	16.3	7.03	7.44	8.04
1948	11.25	7.93	8.44	9.20
1947, December	13.25	7.45	7.90	8.60
1948, November	9.35	8.20	8.70	9.50
1948, December	9.35	8.20	8.70	9.50

1/ Weighted averages, 1939-48. On 7 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. pulp plant. Average freight to users is 0.5 cent per pound. Prices supplied by a producer.

2/ Average of monthly prices, 1939-48. Compiled from Rayon Organon and from letters to us from producer. Wood pulp prices are 10 percent moisture basis, f.o.b. domestic producing mill, full freight, and 3 percent transportation tax allowed, Dec. 1, 1947 on; freight equalized with that Atlantic or Gulf port carrying lowest backhaul rate to destination plus 3 percent of backhaul charges, prior to Dec. 1.

DISSOLVING WOOD PULP SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

Domestic production, imports, exports, and quantities available for domestic consumption of dissolving wood pulp are given in table 9.

Table 9.- Dissolving wood pulp: Production, exports, imports, and quantities made available for consumption, U.S., 1939-48

(Tons)

Year	Domestic production	Imports 2/	Exports 2/	Available for domestic consumption 3/
1939	4/	88,052	48,232	4/
1940	4/	113,945	114,800	4/
1941	4/	121,130	34,038	4/
1942	4/	134,270	28,576	4/
1943	4/	129,379	22,884	4/
1944	4/	132,675	10,729	4/
1945	4/	143,802	13,033	4/
1946	4/	202,192	8,491	4/
1947	324,927	248,606	10,389	563,144
1947, Jan.-Oct.	272,244	206,187	9,368	469,063
1948, Jan.-Oct.	297,894	206,311	12,973	491,232
1947, October	29,650	26,252	895	55,007
1948, September	29,665	24,164	386	53,443
1948, October	29,093	17,273	576	45,790
1948, November	32,805	4/	4/	4/

1/ Sulphite, bleached, dissolving grades. From Facts for Industry, Pulp and Paper Manufactures, Bureau of the Census.
2/ Sulphite, bleached, rayon and special chemical grades. Data from foreign commerce statistics of the United States, Bureau of the Census.
3/ Production plus imports less exports.
4/ No data.

INDIA TO IMPORT CELLULOSE: LATER EXPECTS TO DEVELOP OWN SUPPLY

According to Jean L. DuPlant, sales manager for Oscar Kahorn, Ltd., India will import pulp and some other raw materials necessary to rayon production when its mills start operating. However, India has vast timber resources which will be developed as soon as there is a large enough demand for rayon grade pulp. In addition, India has a huge supply of cotton linters, without a lintering industry to make use of it. There is also an abundance of short staple cotton now being used for mattresses and waste only. These two sources of cellulose may also be developed as demand for rayon pulp increases. Tests have been made on bamboo, which is also in more than adequate supply. The results of these tests have been very promising, with 92 to 95 percent alpha content in the laboratory, but there is still a question of whether output of this cellulose might be increased.

Journal of Commerce, Dec. 21, 1948, p. 14.

FIBERS FROM CYANOETHYL ETHERS OF CELLULOSE PROPOSED

"It would appear that attention is now to be focussed on the cyanoethyl ethers of cellulose (these are similar to the hydroxyethyl ethers except that the hydroxyl is replaced by the cyanothyl group). The production of these has become

possible now that acrylonitrile is cheaply available in commercial quantities. These cyanoethyl ethers, made by reacting cellulose with acrylonitrile in the presence of alkali, are usually soluble in water or aqueous alkali and are insoluble in organic solvents: but it has been discovered lately (E.P. 605357) that they can be further reacted with an excess of acrylonitrile in the presence of a strong alkali, so as to yield similar products but soluble in acetone and methyl ethyl ketone. Such products contain 2-1/2 to 3 cyanoethyl groups per anhydroglucose unit in the cellulose molecule. Their solubility in acetone and similar solvents makes it possible to use them for the manufacture of new synthetic fibres by a dry spinning method. The new cyanoethyl ether cellulose fibres have the useful high softening temperature of around 270°C. and a low water absorption: they can be dyed with acetate rayon dyes and the depth of shade obtainable is greater as the cyanoethyl content is increased.

Fibres, November 1948, p. 442.

NEW CELLOPHANE PRODUCERS SOUGHT

DuPont is offering free licensing, engineering data, etc. to get other companies to enter the cellophane business. The Dept. of Justice charged DuPont with monopolizing this business in December 1947, and asked that it sell some of its cellophane plants. Since then DuPont has cancelled its own plans for expansion. Interested prospects are Olin Industries, William R. Grace & Co., and Freeport Sulphur Co. A minimum investment of $20 million is required. In 1946 cellophane sales totaled $62 million, with DuPont's share, $46 million, and American Viscose Co., which makes cellophane under its own patents, the remainder. The price of cellophane was cut from $2.65 a pound in 1924 to 33 cents, but last year it was increased for the first time and is now 45 cents a pound (47 cents for waterproof type). Based on these prices, production was estimated at 160 to 175 million pounds per year, but since then Viscose has expanded. Cellophane's rivals include Celanese's acetate film, production of which runs about 10 million pounds yearly with 60% additional capacity recently added, and which sells for 63 cents a pound.

Wall Street Journal, Jan. 14, 1949, p.1.